

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

Our Muslin Underwear

for our January sale is ready. This is really all that is necessary to say; but we would like to add that we think it is better and contains more distinct novelties and better values than we have ever offered. Same as we've said before? Perhaps— But we don't stand still—the business of this season we expect will exceed that of the past. We want and try to sell you better underwear every year.

Muslin Underwear

The sort you want is the sort that satisfies when worn—the sort that advertises and makes a name for our underwear department. Prices—well hadn't you better see the goods?

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

All Customers

are good customers with us. Those who buy little and those who buy much receive the same careful consideration.

ALL PRICES are low prices with us. Both staple goods and luxuries are all sold on the same closely-calculated margin.

ALL GOODS we sell are good goods. Of course, there are different grades of many articles, but our aim is to sell each grade at the lowest price compatible with first-class service.

ALL DAYS are bargain days at our store. We give customers our guarantee on all household supplies obtained from us.

AT ALL TIMES our qualities are uniformly high and our prices uniformly low. Try us and be convinced.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

An After Christmas Thought

Now that the rush of the Holidays has passed give some thought to your own wardrobe. If you require a Suit, an Overcoat or trousers, take advantage of our markdown bargains and low tariff prices. This means closing out quite a large quantity of goods at about one-fourth less than their real value. Also a complete line of men's furnishing goods for less than cost. Look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAJORITY OF ONE.

Hanna Wins Today in the Great Battle for the Ohio Senatorship.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—Mark Hanna's election as United States senator was made practically certain by the first ballot taken in the two houses separately. McKisson, Democratic candidate, received a majority of two in the senate and Hanna had three over all in the house.

Joint ballot of the two houses is required for a legal election, and this will not come till tomorrow. It is a de facto election, however. There is nothing to prevent changes tomorrow from today's vote, but none are expected.

After an all night conference of Democrats Mayor R. F. McKisson of Cleveland was named as the only Republican whom they would support for senator. It was a stormy session, and McKisson had to

pledge himself to stand on the Chicago Platform.

This morning the senate chamber was packed with spectators when the first move in the great contest was made at 11 o'clock. Hanna's and McKisson's names were presented. McKisson received 19 and Hanna 17.

In the house excitement was caused by an attempt to pass a motion calling for an investigation of the charges of offers made to McKisson Representative Otis. This was finally defeated. Hanna then received 55 votes, and McKisson 52.

The two houses adjourned this afternoon to meet in joint session at noon tomorrow and canvass the vote cast today. There was a general stampede from the halls, and the Hanna men were wild in their enthusiasm.

CORBETT ULTIMATUM.

New Bait With Which to Allure the Wily Fitz.

Prize of \$35,000 For a Ten-Round Contest.

Champion Refuses to Forego His Insistence as to Maher.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—At the close of the second act of his performance last night, James J. Corbett stepped before the curtain and announced that he offered Fitzsimmons \$35,000 for a finish fight, the prize sum to go to Fitzsimmons if Corbett failed to put him out in 10 rounds. Corbett had intended to issue a challenge on Jan. 17, but decided to make it public last night.

In it he says: "As a last inducement to overcome your obvious reluctance to meet me again, I will make that proposition still more favorable: A purse of \$25,000 stands ready to be offered as a prize for a meeting in the ring with you. To this I will add \$10,000 of my own 'conditionally,' that you agree to box me to a finish. This makes \$35,000. I offer this entire sum if I fail to stop you in 10 rounds—with two provisions, viz: That the contest must continue to a finish, and that I shall have something to say in regard to the appointment of a referee who will be unfairly prejudiced in your favor.

"This is my final proposition. Take it or leave it. If you really want to fight, it offers. If you want money the sum is ready, exceeding your gross receipts in five battles. If you want reputation you can make it better by meeting me than by meeting all others together. If you doubt this, ask the public each night when you exhibit.

"That is my ultimatum. Whether you will accept or not, this, my last challenge to you—and to bind which I shall post \$10,000 forfeit the moment you accept—remains nailed where you must see and cannot avoid it."

Fitzsimmons Amused. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 11.—"Well, now, what do you think of that?" was all that Fitzsimmons would say when the dispatch from St. Louis announcing the offer by Corbett of \$35,000 if Fitzsimmons would fight him. The proposition seemed to amuse him and he refused to consider it seriously, referring the inquirer to his manager.

Little more was to be learned from Julian, who said emphatically that he would consider no fight proposition until Corbett had whipped Maher, and he refused to talk of any other possibilities. Advised by His Wife. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Clarence E. Rice, wife of the Republican alderman of the sixth ward, has announced that her husband would no longer continue with the Republicans in the fight for control of the common council, but would vote for Democratic candidates for city officers. Mrs. Rice declares: "The Republican machine has made an entirely uncalled for attack on me. Alderman Hill, one of the leaders, in an interview stated that through my influence my husband voted for Alderman Matty, thus coupling my name with that of Mr. Matty. When my husband saw the interview he left it to me how it should be answered. My answer is that Mr. Rice shall vote for the Democratic candidate for city treasurer, and I think I can thus strike a blow at the machine that it will feel."

Stormy Session in Boston. Boston, Jan. 11.—The aldermanic deadlock which began when the new city government was organized was broken last night, and a stormy session ensued because Alderman Prescho (Rep.), who presided as senior member, read an order purporting to be authority by which the senior member of the board can legally preside pending the choice of a chairman. The basis of opinion was that the members had been sworn in, and that a duly elected clerk is the recording officer. The Democratic members objected to the opinion and argued upon the alleged presumption of Mr. Prescho to cite his opinion as authority on which to begin the transaction of business. Finally, as there was no chance of doing business, the board adjourned.

Tragedy at Sea. New York, Jan. 11.—The British steamship Mary Anning reports that on Dec. 31, about an hour out of St. Lucia, two

men, Paul Waesch and Charles Meyer, who were on the upper deck on the port side, became involved in an altercation. During the scuffle Waesch fell or was thrown overboard, carrying away a portion of the light iron rail in his efforts to save himself. Both men were quarrelling and talking in German. One of the crew gave the alarm of "man overboard" and the officers on watch stopped the steamer. A boat was lowered, but no sign of the unfortunate man was discovered.

Centennial Observance. Boston, Jan. 11.—The service commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the occupation of the Bulfinch part of the state house took place today in the old house chamber, which is now and is hereafter to be the senate room. Governor Wolcott made a short address. An historical dissertation was read by Senator Alfred S. Roe of Worcester, who has devoted considerable time to the study of the history of the state house, and who, three years ago, when the house moved into its new chamber, delivered an address on the old building. Attendance at the exercises was limited to invited guests.

Press Association Met. Boston, Jan. 11.—About 40 members of the Massachusetts Press association dined together Monday. It was also the annual meeting of the association, and officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: President, A. G. Doves of the New England Grocer, Boston; vice presidents, C. F. Fairfield of North Adams; George W. Prescott of Revere, and R. S. Barrows of Jamaica Plain; treasurer, J. S. Smith of Rockland, historian, G. H. Proctor of Gloucester.

Gets Off Freely. New York, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Augusta Mack, who was indicted with Martin Thorne for the murder of William Guldensuppe, was arraigned Monday in the Queen's county court before Judge Garretson, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. She was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in Auburn prison. The full penalty for manslaughter in the first degree in this state is 20 years. With the commutation allowed for good conduct, Mrs. Mack will only have to serve about 10½ years.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Hank, aged 15, was drowned in Westport, Conn., by breaking through the ice while fishing.

John M. Harris of Waltham was sentenced to the state prison for life for killing Mrs. Butters in Concord, Mass.

Ex-President Cleveland has consented to respond to the toast, "The College Man in Public Life," at the dinner of the Princeton club of New York Jan. 20.

Fire in Corning, N. Y., did damage to the extent of \$25,000 in the warehouse of C. R. Malby & Co., who conduct one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in that vicinity.

Dr. E. M. Smith of Montpelier, Vt., seminary has accepted the presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan university at Bloomington, Ill. His resignation at the seminary will take effect May 28.

In Camden, N. J., Monday, the grand jury returned an indictment against Frank Kirby, a believer in faith cure, who permitted his two-year-old daughter to die from diphtheria without calling in a physician.

The Maxey Sawyer Co. of Portland, Me., importer and dealer in crockery and silver ware, one of the largest companies in the state, has assigned. The liabilities are \$40,000 and the assets are about that figure.

The Legro-Spaullding Shoe Manufacturing company of Belfast, Me., has assigned. The factory was started about a year ago and was supported principally by local capital. It has employed about 100 persons.

Gideon Granger, who was on his way to Dunkirk, N. Y., to answer the charge of forgery, in charge of an officer, jumped through the window of a car closet as the train was approaching Derby, and has not been recaptured.

The steamer Bora, from New York for Queenstown, put in at Halifax to land Second Officer Kurten, who had his thigh broken and was otherwise injured by being dashed violently to the deck by a heavy wave which swept over the ship.

Judge William Beach, one of the foremost members of the Democratic party of Rhode Island, and known from his long service and integrity as a party leader as "the war-horse of the Democracy," died in Providence from blood poisoning.

The British steamer Greenbriar reports that on Jan. 9 she spoke the missing barge, Coal King, off Fowey, England. The Greenbriar offered assistance, but it was declined by the men on the barge, who requested the steamer to report them all well.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Man Held for Identification as Missing Hired Man From Brookfield.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 11.—A man answering the description of the suspected Brookfield murderer, Miller, who came into station two as a lodger Sunday night and again Monday night, has been held pending an investigation. He is a farm-hand, is dressed shabbily and in many respects answers the description of Miller.

Of Miller but little information can be obtained. Everyone seems to agree that he was a foreigner, and that he had worked for Mr. Newton about two months. Previous to that time he had been in the employ of H. D. Hodgson at the Point of Pines. He is about five feet, six or seven inches in height, thick set, of a dark complexion, apparently about 30 years old, and weighs somewhere about 150 pounds. He does not speak good English. Of his movements after he was seen by Rice and Pike nothing definite is known. He might have boarded the through New York express on the Boston and Albany railroad, which stops at West Brookfield at 1:20 in the morning.

West Brookfield is six miles from the Newton homestead. The railroad employs at the station, however, are sure that no man took the train from the station side of the track. They are in the habit of keeping a sharp lookout for tramps, but no one was seen that morning. At the same station a number of freight trains also stop between midnight and morning, and it is possible that the alleged murderer may have taken one of these trains either eastward or westward. The police have learned

that a man answering Miller's description had lunched early Saturday morning at a station between West Brookfield and Springfield, probably Palmer. This is perhaps the only clue as to the direction in which he went. Deputy Sheriff Tarbell left last night for Boston to look after outgoing vessels bound for foreign ports.

To say that the community is simply aghast at the butchery scarcely describes the situation. It is 30 years since anything resembling a murder has occurred within the borders of the town, and the inhabitants seem hardly able to realize the awful tragedy. It was just after the war that a man named Devoiger was murdered near the railroad tracks, but since then no crime has blackened the town records.

Among the first arrivals Monday morning were the relatives of Mrs. Newton from North Brookfield, but up to the present time no one seems to know of any family connection of Mr. Newton. It was learned that he came to Brookfield only a few years ago, his former home being in Hartford, where he kept a bakery. The Newton home is an unpicturesque building situated on what is known as the Sturbridge road, which is the regular route between Brookfield and that town. It is but little traveled, and the different houses along the road are a considerable distance apart. The selectmen of the town discussed the matter of a reward, and came to the conclusion to combine the town reward with that which the state will offer.

ARBITRATORS CALLED.

Business Men of New Bedford Working for Peace.

Conference Arranged For Today With State Board.

Spinners' Union Declared For War With Only Slight Dissent.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 11.—The cloud in the industrial sky has not been dispelled, and it seems more than ever certain that a strike, such as has never before been seen in this city's history, will be inaugurated next Monday morning. The only thing which can prevent it, judging from all phases of the situation, is the withdrawal of the notices of a 16 percent reduction posted in the cloth mills Dec. 31.

Last evening the spinners took final action on the question of strike. The result was in favor of resistance of the reduction. The vote was 398 to 4, or, as some give it, 396 to 3.

The attempts at arbitration have thus far resulted in the decision of the state board of arbitration to visit New Bedford. A conference of mill men and operatives has been called for this afternoon. That both sides will be represented is without doubt.

The board of trade, which has been active in securing the attendance of the state board of arbitration, with the hope of preventing what looks as little short of a calamity, is still busy. At a meeting of the directors the whole situation was thoroughly discussed and, beside the adoption of suitable resolutions, an addition was made to the board's committee on arbitration. At the evening meeting of the full board, the action of the directors was ratified and an additional resolution, binding the members to assist in all possible ways to avert the strike, was adopted.

The New Bedford Pastoral union adopted the following resolution, which has been sent to the labor leaders and mill treasurers:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the New Bedford Pastoral union, deem it imperative at this time to exert whatever influence we may possess in seeking to avert such a calamity as a strike amongst our cotton operatives. We would urge upon both parties the necessity of coming together and making an earnest effort to arbitrate the differences."

Secret Organization. Fall River, Mass., Jan. 11.—A new feature in the mill situation has developed. It is reported that a secret organization has been formed by the superintendents, diversers and a few of the most skilled operatives in four of the large mills. These men have agreed to accept the cut in salaries and wages only until such time as they can secure employment on a basis equivalent to that previous to the enforcement of the reduction.

Even in second class corporations it has become known that there is objection to the reduction, and corporations in the vicinity of Boston have already made overtures to local men at their own terms. There are mills in Lowell which have lost large sums of money in the past two years, and the managers are known to be bidding for talent in this market. It is said on good authority that one of the large corporations in this city so far foregoes this outcome of the reduction of salaries as to increase the salaries of the men whom it wanted to keep just previous to the reduction, so that the cutdown had no effect.

Station at Pawtucket. Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 11.—The employees of the Bonsdale company, aside from the mill spinners, were notified

yesterday of a reduction in wages to take effect Jan. 17. The cut was in nearly every case a surprise, and this was especially so in the weaving department. The weavers of the Ashton mills were told that instead of 94½ cents per cut they will hereafter get only 75 cents. In the ring spinning departments and the card rooms the reduction will be 10 percent.

The spinners in the Ashton mills held a meeting and appointed a committee to wait upon the superintendent for the purpose of pointing out to him that they could not make but \$4 75 per week after the cutdown, which is not enough to pay their board.

NATIONAL CAPITAL. Senate Refused to Discuss Hawaiian Treaty With Doors Open.

Washington, Jan. 11.—After the disposal of the routine business the entire remainder of the senate's session yesterday, except the time given to the confirmation of nominations, was devoted to the discussion of the question as to whether the Hawaiian treaty should be considered in open session or in an executive session. After a debate of almost two hours upon this point, an informal vote was taken. The decision was overwhelmingly against an open session.

The motion for open sessions was made by Senator Gray of Delaware, who urged that the question was one of public concern, involving no entangling complications with other nations, and one which it was therefore eminently proper should be considered before the public gaze.

Senator Davis replied to Mr. Gray, contending for the observance of precedent in this matter and objecting quite strenuously to the proposition that the senate should in its public sessions be confined in considering the treaty. He took issue with Mr. Gray on the statement that no general questions were involved affecting our diplomatic relations with other countries, and predicted that the discussion would take a wide range.

Speeches in favor of the Gray resolution were made by Senators White, Caffery, Mason and Morrill, and in opposition by Senators Morgan, Hoar, Spooner and others.

Senator White spoke spiritedly and in a sarcastic vein of the folly of attempting to keep executive secrets within the control of the senate. The treaty itself had been made public and also the president's message upon the subject.

Senator Morrill contended that the question of annexation was one of public interest, and on this account the public should be fully informed of the reasons for or against annexation.

Senator Mason made a speech directed generally against executive sessions. He asserted that the rule was out of date, and out of keeping with the progressive tendency of the times. If, as many people believe, the senate was out of sympathy with the public, the requirement of discussion of so many important questions in executive session, more than any other reason, was responsible for the condition of affairs.

The annexationists now claim 59 votes for the treaty, lacking only one of the number needed to ratify it. On the other hand the opposition say the ratifiers will fall short from three to five voters.

Senator Hoar introduced in the senate yesterday a bill to prevent the desertion of the national flag. By the terms of the bill no person, corporation or company may use the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States as an advertising device.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11. Sun rises—7:12; sets, 4:34. Moon rises—9:38 p. m. High water—4:45 a. m.; 2 p. m.

Though the storm which threatened rain yesterday died out Sunday night, the conditions continue unsettled over the Ohio valley and southward, which now promises partly cloudy or cloudy weather Wednesday and night or snow flurries may occur. The wind will probably be generally easterly, with occasional temperature.

Watch us and we'll help your purse!

Keep your eye on Cutting Corner for when we speak it will be with no uncertain sound. Overcoats, ulsters, reefers, work coats and suits, all fall into line to the low price tune. No chance for dissatisfaction for we give your money back if you want it the same as when there's money made for us.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

are among the honest-priced mark-downs and every parent will do well to keep a close watch of suit values from \$2 to 3.50. Overcoat and Reefer worth at \$2.50 to 4, and Odd pants at 25c, 50c and 75c. Warm Underwear, Gloves, Mittens and Caps for every boy. BUY TODAY.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland Street Lot,

52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston & Albany railroad. 150 feet deep. Right price. Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.



New Quarters for an Old Business

The retail part of my business now occupies the store at 121 Main St. Look here for the best in

Harnesses, Horse Clothing and Stable Supplies.

Together with a fine line of Shoes and Gloves for men and women.

Pleased to have you inspect our store.

Ralph M. Dowlin,

Wholesale and Retail.

New Brand, Just Out.

HAND MADE

T. M. Calnan
TEN CENT
CIGAR

OSCEOLA

HAVANA FILLER,

Sumatra Wrapper.

Everybody Makes Mistakes.

And you'll continue to make the one big mistake about your laundry work if you are not sending it to us. The excellence of our work will surprise you, if it has not done so already. Telephone or drop us a postal and we'll call.

Custom Hand Laundry,

A E Ellis, Proprietor.

Rear of Lonergan & Bissailon's.

Telephone 241-4.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalks in front of their residences of snow and ice within 24 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post-mortem assessment plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

Greenfield

LIFE ASSOCIATION. Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, concise and just. E. A. HALL, Pres. H. O. EDGEMONT, Sec.

Business is Sew-Sew,

As the seamstress said. The holiday rush is over and we can now get out Suits Overcoats and Trousers at short notice. Perfect fit and best trimmings and workmanship guaranteed.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.

TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

H. G. ROWE, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas.

FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

*I know not what record or sin awaits me
in the other world; but this I do know,
that I never was so mean as to despise a
man because he was poor, because he was
ignorant, or because he was black.*
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

THE THIRD APPEAL.

The third appeal for the sufferers of the inhuman war in Cuba has been sent out by the state department at Washington. Secretary Sherman issued the proclamation Saturday, and in it he stated that the president had appointed, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of the following members: Stephen E. Barton, chairman, second vice-president of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Schieren, treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald.

Secretary Sherman, in his proclamation, further states that:

It will be the office of the committee so organized not only to receive and forward to the United States consul general at Havana such money and necessary supplies as may be contributed by the people of the United States, but to invoke in its own name and through the three great interests it represents, the concurrent effort of local relief boards throughout the United States, and to provide the kindly aid of the transportation agencies of the United States for the prompt conveyance of the contributed supplies to the sea-board and their shipment thence to Cuba. The consul general at Havana is, in turn, assured of the effective co-operation of every available agency in the island of Cuba in order that life may be saved and suffering spared. The Spanish government, welcoming the kindly aid, will facilitate the work, and to that end will admit into Cuba free of duty and charges all articles otherwise liable to tax, when duly consigned to the consul general.

By direction of the president, the undersigned appeals to the people in every city and town, to the municipal authorities thereof, to the local boards of trade and transportation, to corporations and others producing the necessities of life, and to all whose hearts are open to the cry of distress and affliction, to second the generous effort now being made and, by well-directed endeavor, make its success truly responsive to the sentiments of charity that have ever characterized the American people.

There are now 99,312 persons in a single province—Matanzas—who are absolutely without resources. Up to November 30, 1897, 20,044 had perished of hunger, while 17,456 had disappeared, many of whom it is believed to have succumbed to want. There are in the same province over 60,000 persons, of whom 20,000 are women and 21,000 children, actually starving. The Diario of Havana is quoted as authority for the statement that in all the provinces fully 200,000 pacifics have already died of hunger, and that an equally large number must perish from the same cause unless relief is speedily afforded.

What a picture of horror and shame! The human heart revolts against it. And why does it exist? To give hatred and tyrannical Spain "a fair chance" to put her cruel yoke back on the necks of a people who are willing to die rather than not be free.

And the head of this great nation which boasts of freedom, instead of making Cuba free by a word and putting a stop to this awful horror, sends out appeals for Spain's victims. It is simply awful. It shocks the sense of the people who live in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

MEDDER, LAW AND LAWYERS.

Murder after murder continues to occur in the commonwealth, despite all the law and the officers. The fear of the law and its punishment seems to have no deterring effect. Since the execution of John O'Neil at Greenfield last Friday, Massachusetts has been shocked by two terrible murders, one a wife murder at Marshfield, the other a triple murder in the country near the little town of Brookfield. People are aghast at the reign of crime that seems to exist, and are asking what is the reason and where in is the remedy.

We suggest that the fault is largely in the law's delay and uncertainty. Every criminal knows of too many examples of other criminals' escape from their just deserts. They know of delays, reprieves, commutations, new trials, etc.

A criminal trial in this country has come to mean almost nothing in its first result. There is no other country in the world where the criminal has so many opportunities to shield himself from the penalties attached to his crimes, as in the United States. "It has become almost a proverb in this country," says an authority, "that the conviction and sentence to death of the worst criminal are but the prelude to a series of efforts on his part to release himself from punishment. And by the wearing out process, through the technicalities of the lawyers and the numerous courts through which the case must be adjudicated before its final settlement, the condemned man has a reasonable hope of ultimately being set free

when he will be more fully equipped than ever to prey upon society."

The whole country has witnessed a case at San Francisco which excited amazement and indignation. Nearly three years ago Theodore Durrant was convicted of the murder of Blanche Limont and sentenced to death; yet by the adroit ingenuity of lawyers three years elapsed before that sentence was carried into execution. Durrant was convicted of one of the most horrible and atrocious crimes ever committed in this or any other country. The motive of his crime was evidently lust. The trial lasted for three months, and no effort was omitted by his able counsel to establish his innocence. But the bulk of circumstantial evidence was so strong and so overwhelming that it did not take the jury long to come to the verdict that Durrant was the murderer, and the general sentiment of California strongly coincided with the conviction.

It then became a battle between the lawyers and the people, whether that verdict should be carried out. For nearly three years, the lawyers saved the life of this murderer. At last Durrant hanged at San Quentin prison. How such a long delay could happen is explained by the fact that Sutro, a wealthy Californian, took up the case in behalf of Durrant, who was poor and obscure, and has furnished the tens of thousands of dollars required to carry the case through all the courts for nearly three years. Sutro must have expended between \$10,000 and \$50,000, and it will cost the state of California not far from the same sum.

The lawyers and the loop holes in the law defeat the law's ends. If a conviction for crime in Massachusetts meant swift and sure punishment, there would be less crime in Massachusetts.

Seth Tripp's death at Lynn, aged 72, has removed the greatest shoe machinery inventor Massachusetts ever saw.

Congressman Lawrence's remarks enologic of Mr. Wright spoken in congress Saturday, are spoken of in a very complimentary way by the press of this state.

The Scotchmen of this city are happy in making arrangements to celebrate Robert Burns' birthday. This day is their great day the world over.

The horror of the Cuban situation is becoming more and more apparent. That the Cubans will not cease to fight for their liberty as long as they live is another fact that is becoming apparent.

It is to be Postmaster Eldridge of Williamstown again. "Doc" is quite a hustler, and there can be no doubt about his success as an office-seeker. His lack ought to make him a success at Klondike, even.

It is now announced that the Democratic national ticket in 1903 will be Bryan and William H. Williams' visit to Colorado is said to have been for the purpose of making him a certainty for second place on the next Democratic-Popular national ticket.

A. E. Hall of Williamstown was well taken care of in committee appointments by Speaker Bates. Mr. Magellan retained his position, several notches higher up, on the important judiciary committee. Col. Richardson as a new member did well to be placed on the military and taxation committees.

Editor Kennedy of the Holyoke Democrat was present at the O'Neil execution last Friday. His paper the next day was given over to argument for the abolishment of capital punishment. The horror of an execution scene very readily conduces to this view. But the abolishment of capital punishment has not lessened crime in other states where it has been tried.

Governor Black of New York state has done right in refusing to pardon John Y. McKa, the corrupt boss of Gravesend, L. I., convicted of election frauds. John Y. McKa's political rascality at Gravesend defeated the will of the people of the entire country. Had there been fair dealing at Gravesend in 1894, James G. Blaine would have been president of the United States.

Some newspapers are trying to make a great point of the fact that on the very day of the execution at Greenfield two horrible murders were committed in this state, and that the murderers did their work with the details of the Greenfield execution fresh in their minds. Ergo, capital punishment deters no murderer from crime. The fact is that both these later crimes were committed before their perpetrators could have known of what had transpired that day at Greenfield. In any event, the point is not well taken for it proves nothing. But the serious fact is that the murder spirit in New England seems to be rampant and unchecked at this time.

MOST WHOLESOME MEALS.

Mrs. Rorer Tells the Best Foods For Different Times of Day.

In The Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes at length to show that Americans eat too much meat, but says she does not want to be understood as condemning meat entirely. Individually she uses "all (with the exception of pork and veal) in moderation and toward the close of the day. From long experience," she says, "I have found that a heavy morning's work can best be accomplished on a breakfast composed of a well cooked cereal and fruit, with perhaps a cup of French coffee or cereal coffee and a piece of well toasted whole wheat bread. The noonday meal, especially if work is to be continued in the afternoon, should be composed of a cream soup, with whole wheat bread, an omelet, some of the lighter forms of nutritious food, in the preparation of one-third to two-thirds carbonaceous food. Fruits, again, may be taken, if they agree—a baked banana, a baked apple, peaches, pears or any of the very ripe, succulent fruits.

"After the day's work is over and one can take time to rest and thoroughly digest a meal dinner should be served. A warm beef soup, stimulating rather than nitrogenous, should form the beginning of the meal. This may be followed by some light entree, either of fish or vegetable, then the red meat, either boiled, broiled or roasted (never fried), with its accompanying vegetable. With beef serve potatoes or macaroni as the starchy food, with mutton or chicken rice. A green vegetable should be added for its salts, and this may be onions or young peas, beans, cauliflower or spinach. The salad should follow, and with it a tiny bit of cheese, with a piece of whole wheat bread, a bread stick or a water biscuit. Then a simple, light dessert may be served."

DOES NOT DRAW HIS GUN

Uncle Sam an Easy Mark For Petty Republics.

HOLD HIM UP AT PLEASURE.

Submits With Christian Forbearance to All Sorts of Outrage—A Sample of Arbitration With Mexico—Professional Peacekeepers Favor Coercing Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Has not the time come when the United States should exercise a good deal more vigor in collecting claims against our neighboring countries? This is a question which I have heard a great many public men ask during the last few weeks. It was only a day or two ago that the result of an arbitration which we entered into with Mexico was announced, and it is putting things mildly to say that deep disgust prevailed in the national capital with this method of settling international disputes. Mr. Oberlander was a deputy sheriff in one of the lower counties of California. He was kidnapped and carried across the border. A Mrs. Messenger, in whose house he took refuge, was also mistreated by the Mexican authorities. Oberlander put in a claim for \$50,000 damages and Mrs. Messenger for \$25,000. Our state department presented its case to the Mexican government, and an arbitration was arranged with the minister of the Argentine Republic at Madrid as the arbitrator. His finding was in effect that the Americans in question were not entitled to damages because the United States had itself been remiss in the matter of payment of damages to foreigners injured in this country, as, for example, the Chinese who were maltreated by a mob in Wyoming some years ago.

Disgusted With Arbitration.

When the result of this effort at settling international disputes became known to senators and representatives disgust with the whole arbitration business was current. Many statesmen said the time had come to put a stop to such nonsense. If we were a great nation, we should show our power. They said we should follow the example of England and Germany, and when the smaller governments of this continent or of any part of the world refused to meet our just demands send warships to enforce them. England's course at Corinto and Germany's at Haiti were cited as examples of what the United States should do in similar cases.

It is true that the policy of the United States in these matters has been one of easy going, patient, Christian endurance. We have deliberately adopted the idea that we can wait, that we can endure, that we trust wholly to diplomatic pressure and that we will not employ our warships for collection of indemnity to those of our citizens who may be injured in foreign countries. We have claims pending against Peru, against Mexico, against Honduras, against Haiti, against Turkey and other countries, to say nothing of the millions upon millions of claims against Spain for damages inflicted in Cuba, which have been on the desks of the diplomats for many years, and the most of which in all probability are now thrust deep back into dusty and cubewby pigeonholes.

Why They Procrastinate.

Naturally these governments evade payment as long as they can. Knowing that Uncle Sam will do nothing more than write letters to them through his ministers plenipotentiary and that no trouble need be feared from him they evade and procrastinate and twist in and out through the years. It is claimed that we should change our method, send out a few warships to brow upon these evasive little governments with their big guns, collect a few damage sums and thus serve notice that we cannot be trifled with. Those who advocate this plan say it is the only way in which we can get satisfaction, the only way in which we can make our government respected.

On the other hand, the friends of arbitration and peace say the United States is too great a nation to resort to such bullying methods in settlement of money matters. Leave the big guns and the preposterous demands issued behind their frowning muzzles to Germany and England, if England likes that way of doing business, they say. As to disgust with arbitration as a method of settling disputes, no trouble need be feared from him they evade and procrastinate and twist in and out through the years. It is claimed that we should change our method, send out a few warships to brow upon these evasive little governments with their big guns, collect a few damage sums and thus serve notice that we cannot be trifled with. Those who advocate this plan say it is the only way in which we can get satisfaction, the only way in which we can make our government respected.

Where Peace Lovers Favor Force.

As a rule the people who most vigorously defend arbitration and the methods of pacifism are those who belong to the church and who are usually the wayward ones. But it has been noticed that when the church people are themselves interested in a case of injustice done to our citizens in foreign lands they are willing to have the big guns brought into play. All of which goes to show that human nature is pretty much the same the world over. The church people cannot be blamed for feeling disgusted with the dilatoriness of the sultan of Turkey in adjusting claims against him preferred by the United States. More than two years ago a Turkish mob inflicted damage to the property of American citizens in Turkey to the value of over \$100,000. The mob were led and even followed by uniformed soldiers of the Turkish army. Through the assistance of English consuls our government satisfied itself of the justice of the claims made against Turkey and in consequence has been repeatedly demanding payment. But not one cent has been forthcoming, and there are no indications that the sultan intends to come down with the cash.

It is claimed that in all history Turkey has never settled a claim of this character unless the nation behind it made a peremptory demand with a show of force. The Turks think the United States is not going to cause them any trouble, and that all they have to do is to continue their policy of evasion and delay. The six great powers of Europe, who well understand how to deal with the unspcakable Turk, have prepared an identical note demanding payment of every dollar due for injuries to their citizens. Austria-Hungary recently brought the Turk to terms by a show of force, and all the good church people, in common with every class of citizen, would be glad if the United States were to adopt a similar means of compelling restitution for the injury inflicted upon our missions.

An Extinguisher.

"They say that was a brilliant match of Bullion and Miss Goldy."

"Yes, but it seems to have gone out when they were married."

Hood's Pills
Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only pills to take with bloody saragatilla.

Animal Colonists.

During the last few years the demand for pedigree English cattle for Argentina has been enormous. Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons have been imported weekly, and a crossbred English stock now fills the "corrals" of the Rio de la Plata. In North America this Anglicizing process has spread to all the states of the Union. Half bred Herefords and Shorthorns are taking the place of the common cattle of the States on nearly all the ranches of the beef producing districts, and the colonizing capacity of different English breeds is recommending them for special districts. Thus the Devon bulls are purchased for ranches where the search for pasture and water needs special activity and endurance, and red "polled" or hornless Suffolks are used where cattle are being bred for transit by rail or ship because the absence of horns is then convenient. Even tropical Brazil follows the fashion, and English Jersey cows are seen demurely walking through the forest paths by the coffee plantations and English terriers and pug dogs sit on the laps of Brazilian ladies.

Whether the Jersey cattle will multiply on the planters' estates time will show, but the spread of our colonizing animals, which are now invading simultaneously the plains of Patagonia and the north Canadian territory, does not limit its progress to the direction of the poles. In India the English horse becomes a colonist by second intention, in the form of the "waler," a sounder and stronger animal than the majority of British hackneys. His value, as compared with the native breeds of Asia, is still undetermined, but we must accept his presence and survival as a fact.—London Spectator.

Soap.

The first distinct mention of soap, now extant is by Pliny, who speaks of it as an invention of the Gauls; but that as it may, the use of soap for washing purposes is of great antiquity. In the ruins of Pompeii a complete soap manufactory was found, and the utensils and some soap were in a tolerable state of preservation. The Gallic soap of eighteen centuries ago was prepared from fat and wood ashes, particularly the ashes from beech wood, which wood was very common in France as well as in England. Soap is spoken of by writers from the second century, but the Saracens were the first people to bring it into general use as an external cleansing medium. The use of soap is thus described: "When examined chemically, the skin is found to be composed of a substance analogous to dried white of egg; in a word, albumen. Now, albumen is soluble in the alkalis, and when soap is used for washing the skin the excess of alkali combines with the oily fluid with which the skin is naturally bedewed, removes it in the form of an emulsion, and with a portion of the dirt. Another portion of the alkali softens and dissolves the superficial stratum of the skin, and when this is rubbed off the rest of the dirt disappears. So that every washing of the skin with soap removes the old face of the skin and leaves a new one, and were the process repeated to excess the latter would become attenuated."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Famous Paris Garret.

There are few persons interested in things literary who being in Paris within the last 10 or 15 years can have failed to hear of the garret of M. de Goncourt. M. de Goncourt himself would perhaps have preferred people to say the garret of "the brothers Goncourt," although, as is well known, the institution was originated and flourished only after the death of the younger brother. The "garret" specifically was a charming room, half hall, half library, on the third floor of the little Louis XVI hotel at Auteuil which M. Edmond de Goncourt occupied during the whole latter part of his life; generically it was the meeting together of kindred spirits, of disciples and admirers and friends of the old maitre, the germ of the academy which was Edmond de Goncourt's dream to establish in opposition to the academy of the 40 immortals, and the nursery, as it were, where talents were grown to ripeness for the honor of admission to that same special academy.—Aline Garzon in Scribner's.

Man's Ruling Wish.

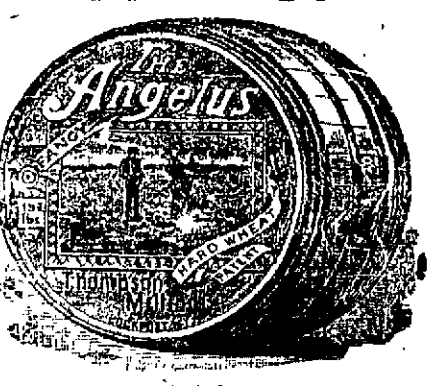
There is one wish ruling over manly kind, and it is a wish which is never in a single instance granted—each man wishes to be his own master. It is a boy's benighted vision, and it remains the grown up man's ruling passion to the last. But the fact is life is a service. The only question is, Whom shall we serve?—W. F. Faber.

Wedding Invitations

with Dickinson's imprint are recognized at once as first quality and strictly up-to-date. Get prices now.

DICKINSON JEWELER AND ART DEALER, NORTH ADAMS.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT



CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE WILL USE NO OTHER.

Are You Saving Some Money?

And Yet Living In a Rented House?

Put your savings into a first payment and add a little to the amount you now pay in rent. In a few years you will be **out of the rent-paying class into the home-owning class.**
Think it over and consult

Alford.

Alford would like to know if you have money to invest in **REAL ESTATE FOR PROFIT?** 1898 ought to be a good real estate year and we may as well begin in January as to wait until April. You might look over this list and then talk with me about it if you are interested.

A large, new double house, 7 rooms each, modern, up to date, well located.

A new 10 room house, 8 minutes from postoffice, well built, in good repair, modern improvements, Simmons boiler. Will sell for \$4,000.

A neat little cottage of six rooms in good location, \$2,400.

A large double tenement house in

good condition, 5 minutes' walk from Main street, \$8,000.

A new nine tenement house, 4 to 6 rooms in each tenement, rents for \$88.00 per month and can be bought for \$8,500. Figure it out yourself.

A double tenement house that rents for \$19.00 per month that can be bought for \$2,500.

A new six tenement house that rents for \$54.00 per month and I will sell it to you for \$5,000.

A nine room house on the line of the electric railway, west, small barn, one acre of land \$3000.

A choice piece of residence property in the fifth ward, large house,

pleasant surroundings. Not many of this kind for sale, \$3000.

\$5000. for a modern 8 room house in the Normal School district, hot air, Lot 66 x 182.

Another one that I can sell for \$4700, has 8 rooms and bath, heated by hot air. Lot 57 x 186.

A small house on the line of the electric road, South, about one-half acre of land, \$1500.

A farm of about 100 acres on the "Notch Road," one-half timber, balance meadow and pasture. No house, one barn, \$1800.

West End Park.

People who are contemplating the purchase of a lot at WEST END PARK should bear in mind that an early selection may have its advantages in the way of price, location &c. It is true there are 100 lots on this tract and it is also true that some of the choicest have already been sold. As has been stated heretofore, the property is piped for water, gas and sewer. Marion Avenue, the main thoroughfare through the property is fifty feet wide, with sidewalks 12 feet in width. No other residence street in the city can boast of so fine a street.

As for prices and terms, THEY ARE ALL RIGHT.

Farm of fifty acres, about two and one-half miles from North Adams, house 12 rooms, \$3000.

I have one nice near-by lot that somebody will be sure to want this spring, but it will be a great deal safer to buy it now if you are looking for that sort of a purchase. It is 65 feet front by 140 feet deep, and can be bought for \$2500.

There are still remaining on Richmond Hill, some very desirable lots which will be sold as heretofore at low prices and on easy terms. For nearby lots these are cheaper than anything in the city, and will prove a good investment for the modest home-builder, \$300, 400 and 500.

The lots on the Sherman property, on the line of the electric road, west, are for many reasons considered very choice. They are on high ground, facing south, affording one of the finest views in this valley, and are large, being 75x200. There are five lots remaining on the north side of the street, five having already been sold.

There are twenty lots on what is known as the Harlow Green property on West Main street, opposite the Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good one.

On the new State Road, opposite the Brayton school, there are some very desirable low price lots, as

well as on West Main street, adjoining Brown & O'Connor's store. Plans and prices on application.

This is a good column for real estate owners to advertise in if they have property for sale. Let me know your wants and I will advertise them.

I represent the American Fire Insurance company of Boston, one of the oldest and best of Massachusetts companies. Prompt adjustment of losses guaranteed.

I also represent the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York, which writes accident, employer's liability, general liability insurance, and fidelity bonds.

ALFORD,

Real Estate and Insurance.
90 Main Street.

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ARCHIVE®

CRIST SOAP

WHITE SOAP

A Marvel of Beauty, Purity and Efficiency, every body DELIGHTED with it. It is an ECONOMICAL LUXURY. Made by CURTIS DAVIS & CO., Boston, makers of the famous Welcome Soap.

Raymond & Whitcomb Tours.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

A party will leave Boston, January 27, in an elegant train of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars for a Grand Tour of 35 days through the southern States.

MEXICO

Ample time will be given to all the leading cities and other places of historic and picturesque interest in Mexico, including the wonderful Tampico division of the Mexico Central Railway, a week in the city of Mexico and a four-day trip over the Vera Cruz railway, and an excursion over the Mexico, Chetumal & Pacific Railway. Tours to Mexico and California, January 21 and February 17.

California Tours, Jan. 27, Feb. 5 and 17, and March 10 via New Orleans, and Jan. 15, Feb. 1 and 2, and March 15, via Chicago, Kansas City and Santa Fe.

Tour to Japan, China etc. from San Francisco, March 22.

Tour to Hawaiian Islands, from San Francisco, March 25.

Tour to Europe, April 15, May 31 and July 2. Independent railroad tickets via the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and other principal lines, also Steamship tickets to all points. Our descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.
256 Washington St., Opposite School St., Boston.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1885.

Capital	\$500,000
Surplus, Undivided Profits	150,000

W. BRAYTON, President.
A. C. ROUGHEN, Vice-President.
E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier.

Directors: W. Brayton, A. C. Roughen, E. S. Wilkinson, V. A. Whitaker, Hon. George F. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Cady, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

2 Adams Nat Bank Bldg., North Adams, Mass.

Agents: Queen Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct.; Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Hartford, Ct.; New England Fire Insurance Co, Boston; Northwestern Nat Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.; Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

Copley Square Hotel

Bunting Ave., Cor. Exeter St., Boston

A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Bunting Ave. Station, E. & A. R. R. Five to ten minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH.

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European, rooms \$1.50 per day and up.

F. S. Risteen & Co.

Both plain and prepared, best quality and fresh. To go with it, new and pure Maple Syrup, direct from the best Vermont "sugar bushes."

White & Smith,
City agents for Shaker brand.

Buckwheat Flour...

Both plain and prepared, best quality and fresh. To go with it, new and pure Maple Syrup, direct from the best Vermont "sugar bushes."

White & Smith,
City agents for Shaker brand.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in cures of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in the loins, back, groin, and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, give up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

WILLIAMS MED. CO., PROPRIETORS, CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by W. V. BURDETT.

Monarch Polish

For sale by W. V. BURDETT.

Local News!

POWNA.

Quite a large party attended the raffle of Pat Cowell at North Pownal last Saturday.

The week of prayer was marked by an increase of religious sentiment.

Wesley Myers has closed his connection with the factory preparatory to entering business college.

A. G. Parker is at home for a few days.

Mrs. Joshua Ladd continues very feeble in health.

Arthur Haley is able to be out of doors again.

David Thomas returned from his sister's funeral on Sunday.

Revival services are being held in the M. E. church this week.

WILMINGTON.

Mrs. Mills Brown, who has been quite ill for a few weeks, is now worse and not expected to recover at this writing.

Wm. Mann gave a party to a number of his school friends Saturday evening, January 8. Music and dancing was much enjoyed by them all. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Leon Fox returned to North Adams Monday morning to his studies at Fitch business college.

TRAINMAN'S TOOTH ACHED.

So He Decided to Get a Freight Train to Pull It.

"Say, did you hear about my friend Bill?" said a trainman. "Well, that fellow has made me laugh more times than once. Not long ago Bill gets a jumping toothache. He wants to have that tooth out, but he don't want to pay the money, nor he ain't got the nerve to have the thing done. All the same that tooth is keeping him up at night, and Bill he almost goes wild. 'Either me or that tooth,' says Bill; 'one or the other. I ain't going to stand this sort of life.'

"All the same, when Bill starts to go to the dentist his knees begin to bend, and he is so scared that the tooth stops hurting. But when he turns back and reaches the house the tooth is plugging him again. Now, Bill thinks of a great scheme. What does he do but buy a piece of strong string (say, you know this kind of silk thread), and he waxes that and ties it to his tooth so tight that it can't come off. Then Bill walks down to the railroad station. You see, it was his idea to tie the string to a freight car, and then when the train started it would jerk the measly tooth out.

"He finds a freight and ties the string to the coupler of the last car and stands around to wait until the train starts. Well, sir, he begins to feel chilly about the gills. The more he thinks of the time when the train is going to move the worse he feels. Every time a whistle blows he jumps. 'Well, I guess I'd better untie,' thinks Bill, 'and come again another day,' but when he goes to loosen the string he finds that it's no go, and he can't jerk the thing loose because the other end is on the tooth.

"Well, sir, that train begins to start, and Bill he doesn't have the nerve to stand back, so he just trots on behind like a little pup on the end of a chain. 'Where are you going, Bill?' hollers out a fellow. 'You seem to be in a hurry.' Well, sir, Bill starts to swear like mad, but the train is beginning to go a little fast, and he has to commence to lope like a jack rabbit. You see, the train had been going through the city, but now it started to get outside. Bill didn't have the nerve to stand still, so he just humped himself after the train like it was something that he wanted bad.

"Say, mister, why are you running that way?" asked a workman who got on to the train. "Of course that sort of guy made Bill madder than ever, but he had to lope on. Lucky for Bill the train had to slow up for a crossing, and while it stopped he borrowed a knife and cut the string. But say, it was funny to see Bill chasing the freight."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Appreciation.

"That young man deserves a great deal of credit for the way in which he managed our campaign," remarked Senator Sorghum's friend.

"He deserves more than credit," replied the senator, reaching for his checkbook. "He deserves cash."—Washington Star

Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE

is the kind that housekeepers who want only the best always buy. Packed in pound and two-pound tin cans, it comes into the home with all its natural aroma and strength. Protected by our Seal, the consumer knows that its purity and strength have been untampered with. Your grocer sells this kind, but be sure our seal and name is on the can you buy.

Chase & Sanborn, Boston.

Tariff on Woolens

It's a good thing for most of the Shoe Stores, that consumers, as a rule, know so little about shoes. Not one pair of eyes in a dozen sees beyond a fairly trim shape and a fairly good finish. And yet most of the worth of a shoe is beyond! At this store you get guaranteed goodness all through, and along with it—LOW PRICES.

Blackinton Co.

Blackinton, Mass.

F. N. Ray, The Shoeman.

About Shoes

It's a good thing for most of the Shoe Stores, that consumers, as a rule, know so little about shoes. Not one pair of eyes in a dozen sees beyond a fairly trim shape and a fairly good finish. And yet most of the worth of a shoe is beyond! At this store you get guaranteed goodness all through, and along with it—LOW PRICES.

Blackinton Co.

Blackinton, Mass.

F. N. Ray, The Shoeman.

Blackinton Co.

Blackinton, Mass.

WARREN'S ADDRESS.

Stand! The ground's your own, my brave! Will you give it up to slaves? Will you look for greener graves? Hope ye mercy still? What's the mercy deserts feel? Fear it in that battle peal! Read it on yon bristling steel! Ask it, ye who will!

Year ye foes who kill for hire? Will ye to your homes retire? Look behind you! They're afoof! And, before you, see Who have done it! From the vale On they come! And will ye quail? Lead us on and we'll not fail! Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust! Die we may, and die we must! But, oh, when canst thou dust Be consigned so well! As where heaven's dew shall shed On the martyred patriot's bed And the rocks shall raise their head Of his deeds to tell!

—John Pierpont.

A TAVERN GHOST.

Several travel worn drammers sat in the lobby exchanging yarns. It was Rodney Green's turn, and he looked wise and began his tale:

I don't claim by any means that the belief in ghosts is a general thing in Arkansas, but I do say that I had an experience out there a few years ago. It was late in the fall, and I happened to be in the village of Bucktown, which desecrates a very limited portion of mother earth in the southern part of the state. The town is about as small and dirty a place as ever I saw, and the Bucktown inn is not much above the general character of the place. The region is inhabited by natives who still cling to all sorts of foolish superstitions. The inn in the antebellum days was kept by one who was said to be the meanest and most crabbed of mortals. The old demon was as miserly as he was mean, and all his narrow life he hoarded his filthy lucre with fiendish greed. Report had it also that he had even murdered his patrons in their beds for their money. What the facts actually were I don't know, but even to this day the old inn is held in suspicion. A traveling companion of former years still clouds its memory.

The present proprietor, Bank Watson—his name is Bunker, I believe—is an altogether different sort of chap—a southern type, in fact—one of those shiftless, helpless, happy-go-lucky mortals who love strong whiskey and who chew an enormous coil of black tobacco and smoke a cornucop pipe at the same time.

When the former keeper "shuffled off," his property fell to a distant relative, in the person of the present keeper, who with his family immediately moved in from a neighboring hamlet and took possession. It was well known that the old proprietor had accumulated considerable wealth during his sojourn among the living, but all efforts to discover any treasure upon the premises had failed, and now the idea of ever finding it was practically given up. As far as Bunk was concerned, the matter troubled him little. He had a hardworking wife, who ran things the best she could under the circumstances and saw that his meals were forthcoming at their respective intervals. What more could he wish? Why should he care if there was a treasure buried upon his place? Indeed it would have been a sore puzzle for him to know what to do with a fortune unless perhaps his wife came to him.

Among other stories that hovered in the history of the Bucktown inn was one which involved a ghost. In the room where the former keeper had died peculiar noises were heard at unearthly hours. Sighing, moaning and, in fact, all the other indications which point to the existence of ghosts were said to be present. On account of this the chamber had long since been abandoned.

I listened with keen interest to the wonderful tales about the haunted room and then suddenly resolved to investigate—to sleep in that chamber that very night and see for myself all that was to be seen. I told Bunk of my purpose. He shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, but instead of warning me and offering a flood of protests, as I expected, he merely took his pipe from his mouth and called out "Jane!" His wife appeared, and he intimated that I should settle the matter with the "old woman." The prospect of a fee persuaded the wife, and off she went to arrange for my bed in that ill-fated room.

At 9 o'clock that evening I bade the family good night, took my candle, ascended the rickety stairs and entered the chamber of horrors. The atmosphere was heavy and had a peculiar odor that was not at all pleasing. However, I latched the door and was soon in bed. Having propped myself up with pillows, I was prepared to await the coming of the ghost.

Overhead the dusty rafters, which once had experienced the sensation of being whitewashed, but which were now a dirty yellowish color, were hung with a fantastic array of cobwebs. The flickering light of the candle reflected upon the walls and against the ceiling a myriad of grotesque shapes, and this effect being continually discarded by the swaying cobwebs, the whole caused the room to appear rather ghastly after all, and especially so to an imaginative mind.

I waited and waited for hours, it seemed, but still no candlelight, so I blew it out. No sooner had I done this and settled back in bed again than a white hand appeared through the door and then a whole figure. At last the ghost had come, a white and sheeted ghoul!

It had come right through the door, although it was locked, and now it advanced toward the bed. Raising its long, white arm, it pointed a bony finger at me and then in a hollow voice commanded, "Come with me!" Thereupon it turned to the door, while instantly I jumped out of bed to follow. Some unseen power compelled me to obey. The door flew open, and the ghost led me down the stairs, through long halls, into the cellar, through mysterious underground corridors, up stairs again, in and out of rooms which I never dreamed were to be found in that old rambling inn. Finally through a small door in the rear we left the house. I was in my sleeping garments, but no matter. I had to follow.

The white form, with a slow and measured tread and as silent as death, led the way into the orchard. There under a tree at the further end it pointed to the ground and in the same ghastly tones before used said:

"Here you will find a great treasure buried."

The ghost then disappeared, and I saw it no more. I stood dazed and trembling. Upon recovering my wits I started to dig, but the chill of the night air and the sameness of my night robes made such labor impracticable. So I decided to leave some marks to identify the place and come again at daylight. I reached up and broke off a limb. Overcome with my night exertions, I slept the next morning until a

Early Refrigeration.

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it at the close of the day are placed pans of water which are left until the next morning, when the ice that has formed is cut off and used for domestic purposes. In some districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans, the freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.

Another process was practiced in the day of ancient Rome when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltwater was thrown, the bottles being the white rotund.

Dr. Cullen in 1755 discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn in 1777 discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine.

—Cassier's Magazine.

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I was lately shocked by seeing a Toda boy studying for the third standard in Tamil instead of tending the buffaloes of his herd. The Todas whose natural drink is milk, now delight in bottled beer and a mixture of port wine and gin. Tiles and kerosene tins are employed instead of the primitive thatch. A Bengali babu, with close cropped hair and bare head, clad in patent leather boots, white socks, dhoti, and conspicuous unstarched shirt of English device; a Hindoo or Parsee cricket eleven engaged against a European team; the increasing struggle for small land appointments under government; and these are a few examples of "changes" resulting from the refinement of modern civilization.—"Indian Anthropology."

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New Ways to Catch Rabbits.

WIN BROOK was in town the other day, and told us of a new way of catching rabbits. A lighted lantern placed on the frozen surface of a pond attracted the rabbits. They gazed around the unfamiliar object and gazed upon the light until the tears dried from their eyes and freeze to the ice, and the next morning one only has to take a sack and gather them in.—Savannah (Mo.) Republican.

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THE SPORTING WORLD

THE COST OF GOLF.

"Those who think of learning the game of golf," says a player, "often inquire as to its cost. The sport can be made expensive if one has money to spare; but, on the other hand, it may be played with comparatively little outlay. The first thing to be done is to join a club having links, and upon this choice depends, in a large measure, the entire question of cost, as well as the pleasure to be derived from the sport.

"There are so many golf clubs nowadays, with dues ranging all the way from \$5 to \$150 a year, that it should not be a difficult matter to calculate which would be the one best suited to one's pocket. In the smaller clubs the matter of golf clothes does not play as important a part in the expense account as in the larger ones. All that is needed is an outfit that will permit perfect freedom of every part of the body, and which one wears long or short trousers, a red cap or no cap at all makes little difference so far as the game is concerned. The orthodox attire of course is a loose knicker-shirt, a stockinged pair of heavy knickerbockers cut very full at the hips, stockings with fancy colorings only at the top, and the regular tan, buttoned golfing shoes. As to the various implements necessary, a beginner can get along nicely with four or five clubs. Indeed, it is better for him to play with as few as possible until he becomes accustomed to their use. A good selection would be a brassie, cleek, masher and perhaps a driver. The last is hardly necessary at first, for the brassie will do very well to start with and stands better the hard usage which a novice is sure to give it. A masher may also be discarded for a time and the cleek used for the greens. These clubs vary in cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and a canvas bag in which they are carried sells for \$3. Other clubs may be added from time to time, but the first outlay is not large, which is sometimes an important factor to many.

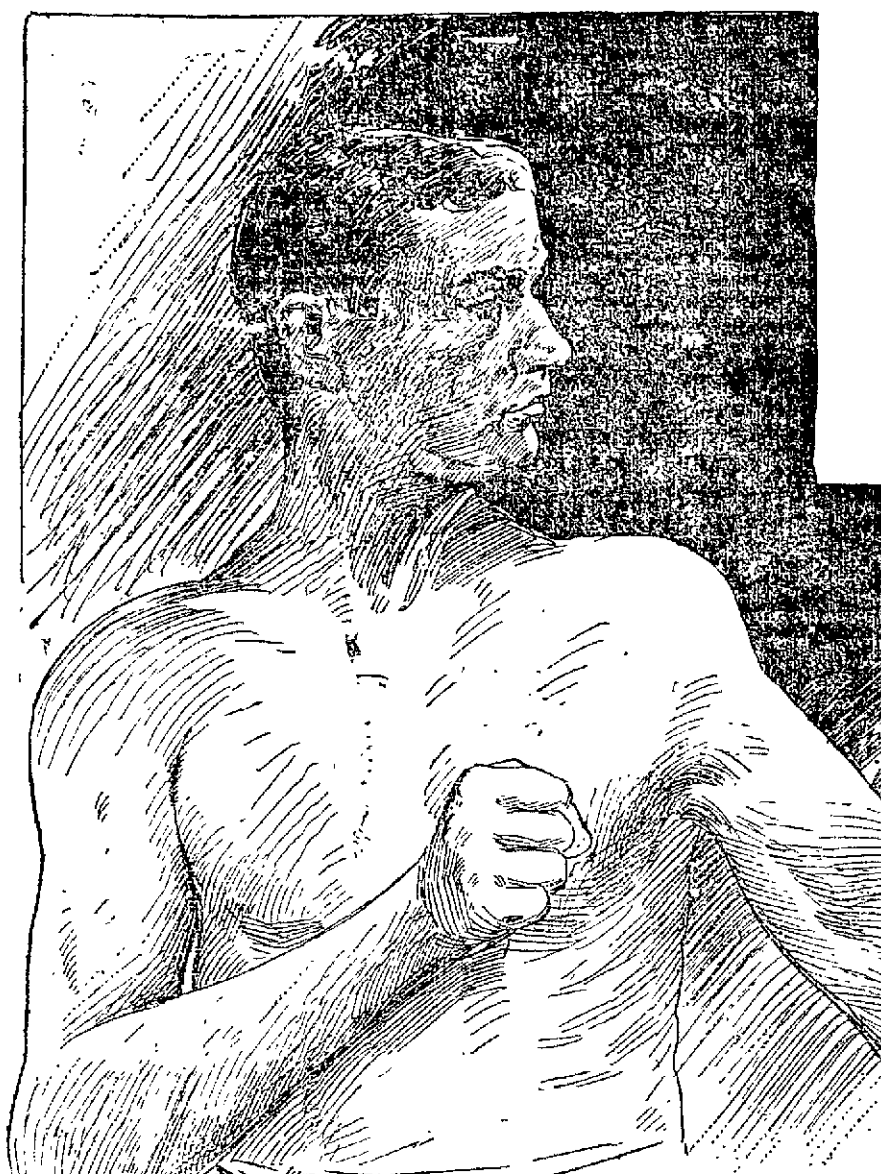
"The golf balls are perhaps one of the largest items of expense for a beginner, as he usually loses them with persistent and annoying frequency. The better makes sell three for \$1 or 25 cents each. But remade or practice balls can be obtained as low as \$1 a dozen, and these are good enough for the novice to whack at during the first few weeks of his enthusiasm. The item for caddies is also one that enters largely into the cost of play. At the majority of courses boys receive 15 cents for one round of nine holes, or 25 cents for 18 holes. This does not include cleaning the clubs at the end of the play, for which a dime is the customary fee expected. Then there is the item of repairs which must not be overlooked, though of course this grows smaller as the player becomes more skillful. Taken all together, however, the actual cost of indulging to a moderate degree in the sport is not heavy."

"KID" MCCOY HAS HIGH AMBITIONS.

Over His Own Signature He Says He Aims to Become the World's Champion.

I am now out for the world's championship and shall never rest contented until I have won the proud title which John L. Sullivan lost to Corbett at New Orleans and which the Californian turned yodelman, at Carson City. I am an American, bone, fiber and finger nail, and I believe an American should be the world's champion boxer. It is almost needless to say that I hope to be that American.

Many people think that I should be



"KID" MCCOY IN RING COSTUME.

with him at any time, as he fights at about my weight and is only half an inch taller than I, but is considerably shorter in the reach. As to the other points—cleverness, generalship, hitting power and the like—I am willing to take all chances with him.

How did I become a pugilist? That is a question asked me every day by newly made friends. It is a puzzle to them, as I don't look a bit like a fighter, but, as they say, a clerk in a store or a gentle idler on Broadway. Well, I'll tell you. Mine has been a life of adventure, and it may do some young fellows growing up some good to tell them something about it. I was born on a farm in Rush county, Ind., about 35 miles from Indianapolis. My father was the most athletic as well as the most industrious farmer in that section. I can distinctly remember that in the summer time when the sun illumined the golden colored fields of corn and the birds chirruped merrily about the farmhouse I was happy enough, but when the black, bleak winter came I used to long to get away and get a peep at the gay, beautiful world outside I had heard so much about. My father, who was a Baptist and very religious and very stern, would thrash me as earnestly as he did his wheat when he would find me thus "woolgathering," as he called it. I did not become a farmer because my people sold the farm and went to Indianapolis when I was 9 years old, where my father opened a grocery store. There I did good hard work behind the counter for three years, going to school at odd spells. I received so many thrashings from my respected and muscular yet deeply religious father for dodging Sunday school and yielding to the fascinating game of baseball that I determined to run away from home at the age of 12, and have been practically away ever since, although I am on the very best of terms with my parents, whom I profoundly respect, and have visited them three or four times at the old homestead.

When I left home, I had to hustle for fair. I first started to learn the trade of a tailor, gave it up and tried paper hanging, then painting, following that with helping a surveyor to hold up a theodolite and measure distances. In fact, I became a sort of jack of all trades, but always managed to take the best of care of myself and never suffered for lack of anything.

About this time the name and fame of John L. Sullivan had spread through the land, and when he went to Indiana the old as well as young grew wildly enthusiastic over the champion. I was working then for a spell at Evansville, and when John L. showed up at the principal theater of the town I was down in a front seat every night watching every move he made in sparring with his partner, the late Jack Ashton. I grew enamored of the sport. I had always been very good with my hands and invariably thrashed every boy who endeavored to thrash me. Such things are almost daily occurrences with

young lads who start to hustle early in life. The weak and timid invariably go to the wall, and I never had any idea at any time of going to the wall. I wanted to become a skilled boxer, so I managed to borrow a set of gloves and put them on with any one I could induce to box me. Finally I attracted the attention of Pete Treator, who was one of the best amateur boxers in Indiana. He taught me a lot of points and put a number of good men up against me. I managed to beat them all and then started out to fight on my own account. I went up through the northwest and caught on a match with a man named Peter Jenkins at St. Paul. I defeated him in eight rounds. That was my first professional fight. I then took on a score or more of fighters, defeating them all, and only once being defeated by an accidental blow in one round by a husky fellow named Billy Steffers, whom I easily whipped afterward right off the reel. My record since is pretty well known. Many people, however, do not know that after traveling all through the west went over to England and made a tour of France, Germany and the continent. In London I once foolishly agreed to meet a popular favorite, Ted White, 10 rounds, for points, and got robbed of the decision, as every one who witnessed the affair maintained.

Two years ago I went to South Africa when the gold boom and the diamond craze were at their height, and made a snug little bank roll by whipping a couple of local fighters and a crack-jack from Australia. Then I went to England and came back to America, and everybody knows how fortune has smiled on me since.

I first went into the boxing business as a matter of enthusiasm. Afterward as I grew a bit older I saw the splen-

did monetary field it offered, and I cultivated it assiduously. I have probably made more money by boxing than any other pugilist outside of Sullivan and Corbett. I have always got big purses of late years—I and back myself heavily with my own money every time I go into the ring. By the time I am 26, as I have already stated, I expect to be the champion of the world. That title, if I get it, as I fondly hope, I will defend for four years against all comers and more especially foreigners. Within that time I am confident an American lad will have grown up who will be able to hold the championship, for by that time the present lot of fighters of the championship class will be back numbers. When I am 30, I will quit the ring for good. With the money I have earned I will travel. Having been over almost every portion of my own country, I will go abroad, visit all the historical spots in Europe, and then make a thorough tour of the orient. I will go through Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, China and every country which has historical associations. I will learn by actual observation what was denied me in my early days, when I should have been at school instead of battling with the world.

In conclusion, let me say one word about my art, or, rather, the general art of self defense. Boxing never made a man any the worse for learning it. It has never incited men to crime, nor has it ever aroused any of their baser passions. On the contrary, it makes men and boys brave, self-reliant and healthy. Every boy and man should know how to box as he knows how to walk and run. For, besides being the best exercise in the world, it is sometimes necessary for a man in ordinary life to know how to defend himself, say from the attacks of a ruffian or a robber, and here let me say, with all modesty, the style adopted by the late Jack Dempsey, James J. Corbett and your humble servant is most effective for that purpose.

By the way, let me here explain that I did not change my name and assume the nom de guerre of McCoy because I am ashamed of my profession. My real name, as every one now knows, is Norman Selby, not Norman Elijah Selby, as some wag put it. I took the name of McCoy because I did not wish to cause pain to my parents, who, as I have stated, are deeply religious people. Unfortunately, however, as I grew in fame my proper name leaked out.

Joe Kelley, Fred Tenney, Tommy Dowd and Tom Brown will be employed as coaches for college teams in the early spring. Kelley has already been secured to coach the Georgetown college team in March.

will get \$2,500 additional if he wins the Viceroy's cup at Calcutta, India, to which country, it is understood, he is to be sent.

Senator McCarthy of Brooklyn, one of the best known horsemen in that city, has decided to give his horses over to the care of John Dickerson for the next season. Mr. Dickerson is one of the best trainers of the day, and under his watchful eye and careful hand the senator's string of harness horses will be a formidable one.

The Pittsburgh club has signed Will-

PRIZE WINNING WHIST PLAYERS.

The Truth About "Leads" and System Playing—Miss Wheelock, the Whist Queen.

One effect of whist leagues, whist clubs and whist tournaments has been to develop a large number of "pot hunters"—that is, whist players who study and play the game for the prizes they may win. In their efforts toward the end they are apt to introduce many innovations into the game, some of these good, but many of them decidedly questionable.

Since Howell's conscience prompted him to ask if "private conventions" were considered objectionable and thus started the discussion that filled many numbers of Whist and ended in pronouncing private conventions disreputable many players who were above doing anything the least shady, but who had conceived of methods that would win tricks, hastened to rush into print with their suggestions in order to legitimize them in the eyes of the whist world. Howell confesses this to be one of the objects of his books.

Milton Work is not so open, and while he proposes to develop a system he gives so many variations that a number of players professing to play the Work system may each play an entirely different game.

Recently a gentleman published in Whist a couple of what he calls trick making variations and says he does it to relieve himself and partner from the imputation of using private conventions. The main question is, Has the game been improved by the introduction of the various new systems as published by Howell, Work, Street and Foster?

The American leads, as advocated by Cavendish, Fisher, Ames, Trist, Hamilton and others, is a direct development of the old English game that had been played for more than a century. The others are more or less radical changes. Two whist players may, by study and careful practice, introduce a system of conventions that played against players who are ignorant of the system will win many tricks, but when put up against players thoroughly posted in the same system it will be found no better, possibly not so good, as the old system.

There is no evidence that any of the systems have shown any superiority over the American leads as developed and expounded in Hamilton's latest work, while it must be admitted that this game is so productive of real enjoyment per se that no stake or prize is needed to keep up the interest.

Of what use, then, are all these systems? Simply the fact that their advocates, knowing that comparatively few players will take the trouble to thoroughly master all systems, hope that in tournaments they may mystify a sufficient number of their adversaries to enable them to finish with the leading score.

Is the game improved by these various systems or is it injured? Undoubtedly it is injured. A whist player is generally in love with the game and likes to feel that wherever he may meet other whist players he can sit down with them and enjoy an evening in a game that is played intelligently, but when he finds his partner and adversaries playing a game different from any he has ever attempted he feels that he must be "out of date." If he is an enthusiast he proceeds to study up the different games and ends by finding himself all at sea.

Even if he masters them all he finds

of whist playing, and soon after my return to Milwaukee, now more than 11 years ago, my friends asked me to form a class for instruction in correct playing of the game. Whist is apt, under careless conditions, to prove a great bore in an evening's entertainment. Where only one or two in a party regard the game from the scientific standpoint, the remainder look upon it as a more or less hilarious means of recreation, consequently the mixing of the two elements brings about confusion and failure. To teach the women to become equally good players with the men was not so difficult a task as you may imagine. Men have been trained in mental methods which women have escaped, but when it comes to putting both sexes on an equal basis in the acquisition of knowledge, the woman makes quite as apt and ready a pupil as the man.

From Milwaukee Miss Wheelock's fame soon spread to Chicago, and urgent invitations were sent her to start a class in well known north side circles. The results of her tutelage proved gratifying both to pupils and instructor, and Miss Wheelock soon found her hands full and the limits of her present opportunities reached. She decided to remove to Chicago through the winter months, and in doing so has met with gratifying success. Her patrons number many of the best known of Chicago's choice people.

"Whist is a game," said Miss Wheelock, "which attracts the finest order of minds. It soon ceases to be a fad and becomes a study worthy of pursuit by keenest intellects."

"Is it to be compared with chess?"

"No; because the element of chance is lacking in chess, thus rendering the

game too heavy for average undertaking. It is this element that yields to whist its fascination."

In further conversation relative to her work, Miss Wheelock explained that to teach whist was about the hardest labor possible to human undertaking. It requires patience of about the divine order and tact of the superhuman sort.

"I love my work so thoroughly, I enjoy my study of the game so absorbingly, that the mistakes of my pupil affect me as if they were my own. For a season or two I keep my classes closely subject to rules, but after a time I seek to make them discriminate and intelligent rather than mechanical. The only great players are those who, while never forgetting the fundamental rules that in a certain measure guide the game, are able to cast themselves out free, so to speak, and think and act for themselves. My hardest work is in unteaching false systems and convincing hard-headed players who have thoroughly understood the game for years that their methods are all wrong. Formerly every person played an individual hand, but now the object is for partners to play the combined strength of their two hands regardless of their discards."

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"I have taught as many as 43 pupils, 12 classes of four in a class, in one week, but that is too many. I would rather make a little less money and do slower and more deliberate work."

When this is done "pot hunting" will end, and most of the pot hunters will return to the fold, and the worship of Cavendish, Hamilton et al. will become nearly universal.

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The origin of the first rule is not known, but seems to have been general ever since records of the game exist. The second is credited to General Drayson and the third was proposed by Cavendish about 20 years ago. Cavendish also introduced the term "American leads," which headed a chapter in his book, "Whist Developments." The fourth rule was not hinted at in this chapter. With its exception these leads have been suggested by Englishmen, and so have little right to their title. These general principles are carried to such a length in their application that they are thought by many to defeat their own purpose, in the respect that the object of the game has rather come to be what can impart the most information rather than who can take the most tricks. However, even the rules may be in an excessive observance, they are ever at the right hand of a good whist player, ready for use.



KATE WHEELOCK, WHIST QUEEN.

on meeting strangers that before he can play whist, they must submit himself to a catechism, as: "What system do you play?" "How do you discard?" "Do you play the Allany?" "Do you lead queen from jack, ten?" "Do you lead fourth best from king, jack, ten?" and many others.

Then differences must be reconciled and the enjoyment of the game sacrificed to the desire to take tricks. A stranger at one whist club carried with him a card upon which all the above and many more questions and answers were printed, and before playing he presented it for the inspection of his partner.

What the result will be is hard to tell, but possibly whist clubs will be like our churches—the advocates of each system will form clubs of their own, and these clubs will exclude from membership all who do not adopt the system of the club, and the intermixing of different systems will be no more general than the mixing of different denominations in the various churches.

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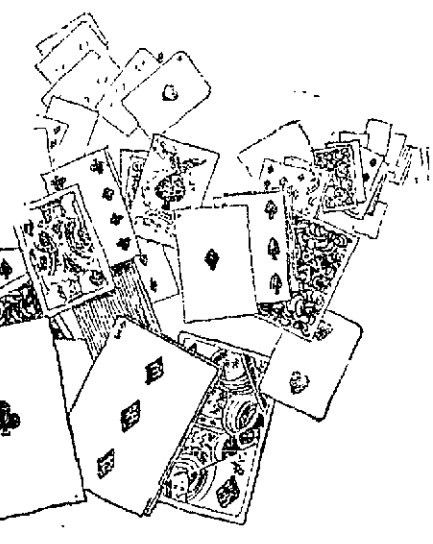
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Miss Wheelock, whom all whist players know as the "whist queen," is very busy this winter with her classes, teaching the game to the north side residents of Chicago. Recently she was asked about herself and how she took up whist teaching as a profession. Her reply is interesting:

"I did not think of it. It was forced upon me. I am a native of Green Bay, but a good many years ago I removed to Milwaukee and took a position as clerk in Chapman's big store. I did not like it and broke the thrall of a life that was mere drudgery to go west and pre-empt a land claim in Dakota. Returning from that life of adventure after eight months of hardship, I again tried to settle down to a commercial career. I had always been very fond



of whist playing, and soon after my return to Milwaukee, now more than 11 years ago, my friends asked me to form a class for instruction in correct playing of the game. Whist is apt, under careless conditions, to prove a great bore in an evening's entertainment. Where only one or two in a party regard the game from the scientific standpoint, the remainder look upon it as a more or less hilarious means of recreation, consequently the mixing of the two elements brings about confusion and failure. To teach the women to become equally good players with the men was not so difficult a task as you may imagine. Men have been trained in mental methods which women have escaped, but when it comes to putting both sexes on an equal basis in the acquisition of knowledge, the woman makes quite as apt and ready a pupil as the man.

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NEWS NOTES FOR SPORTING MEN.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) open golf tournament will be held in February, and in March there will be an open tournament on the links of the Pine Forest club, at Summerville, S. C., as well as at the annual event on the Palmetto links at Aiken, S. C.

Keenan, the chestnut son of Leshon and Patrimony, who during his 2-year-

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old career on the American turf was owned by Dave Gidson, has been sold by Lord Beresford, who lived him in England last season. Keenan is 5 years old now, and since he left America he has developed wonderfully. Dave Gidson sold him to August Belmont, and the latter sold him to Lord Beresford. The latter received \$10,000 for him and

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The Pittsburgh club has signed Will-

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is a young right handed pitcher, who has been twirling up the Monongahela valley. He was recommended by John Tenor, who says the lad is a good pitcher, not a phenomenon. Manager Watkins will take Wolf to Little Rock on March 7, and if he is not fast enough for league company he will be placed with a small league team.

Kid McCoy has something new in the way of a training apparatus. It consists of a large leather bag about the size of a tackling dummy used by football players in practice. McCoy brought

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the bag with him from South Africa, where it is in universal use among the profession. When filled with sawdust the bag is said to fill the need of a man for rough work to perfection. The only difference being that a man will tire and be slow after the first few minutes of work. The bag, no matter how hard it is pommelled, always returns to the attack, while the boxer is continually tiring.

One of the most ardent patrons of cross country racing during the past season was a wealthy Boston man who

NEWS NOTES FOR SPORTING MEN.

Black, Mr. Chamblat's trainer, and Vetch, his jockey, have been re-engaged for the season of 1898.

The growing interest in golf is manifested by the large additions to membership of the fashionable suburban clubs. There are now no less than 250 members of the Philadelphia Country club who are thorough enthusiasts, and of that number about 100 play regularly.

Dick Phelan, having played baseball all over the continent, declares he will organize a league in Alaska next year.

New York Cloak and Suit Co. Grand Clearance Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks

Every Cloak in our Store must be sold at once. Call early for first choice. Every Cloak marked way below cost.

New York Cloak and Suit Co. 29 EAGLE STREET. NORTH ADAMS.

Canned Goods Certainty That's what you get in buying canned goods of me. Goods of certain quality—bought direct from the packers—every can warranted and sold at very little above the wholesale price. Try Benson's Flour, "once tried, used always." CITY CASH GROCERY, Corner Main and Marshall. F. E. BENSON, Prop.

BUSINESS CARDS UNDERTAKERS. Simmons & Carpenter. CARRIAGES. Edmund Vadnais. LIVERIES. Ford & Arnold. J. H. Flagg. MONUMENTAL WORKS. Meany & Walsh. Professional Gards. VETERINARIANS. Dr. George E. Harder, V. S. PHYSICIANS. C. W. Wright, M. D. R. D. Canedy, M. D. A. Hignault, M. D. C. C. Henin, M.D. DENTISTS. John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S. A. Shorrock, D. D. S. ATTORNEYS. W. B. Arnold. John E. Magenis. Louis Bagger & Co. am H. Thacher. John H. Mack. COASTING NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN. ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVE. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS. FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO RENT. Furnished front room to rent, steam heat, use of bath; very desirable for one or two gentlemen. No. 2 New Blackstone block. 136-41. Two six-room tenements, with closets, etc., 7 and 9 East Cliff street, newly refitted. Apply at James Larkin, 108 Eagle st., or at Directory office. 31-493 Cottage, 130 East Main street. Inquire, T. W. McDonald, Agent. 191 121 Jan. 1 will have a tenement on Hall st. 7 room and bath with small back. After Dec. 27 apply from 7 to 9 p. m. to R. L. Chase, 155 E. Main street. 1180 14 A small tenement on Vesie st. Inquire at 12 Bank st. 125 14 House suitable for two families; three acres of land and henery. Apply 19 Vesie street. 1250-14 A tenement. Inquire at office of P. J. Asher. 150 14 A 6-room tenement, Luther st. \$14 per month. 15-room tenement, Potter pl. \$12 per month. 16-room tenement, Lincoln st. \$15 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, Martin's block. 123 14 A cottage, 7 rooms, 36 East Quincy st. Mrs. Emma Williams. 125 14 A 7-room tenement. 50 Liberty st. 125 14 A tenement at 12 East Quincy st. 7 rooms all heated. All modern improvements. Inquire S. J. Ellis. 132 14 Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Holland block. 155 14 Small tenement, with bath on Vesie st. Inquire at 12 Bank st. or 21 Pleasant st. 125 14 ROOTS AND BOARD. Furnished room, with heat and bath, at 188 River street, 1st floor, new block. 189-41x

WANTED. Loggers wanted immediately to work in the woods on the upper Deerfield. Deerfield River Co., Wilmington, Vt. 191-41 A first-class housekeeper, good cook and laundress, best wages. Address with reference, P. O. box 724. 191-41 A colored girl wants to do general housework. Inquire at Transcript. 192 31x A girl for general housework. Apply at 1 Pleasant street. 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms. Address H. A. Harvey, City. 192 41x THE North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball block, Main street, is headquarters for obtaining help and situations. I want girls for general housework. I have on hand waitresses, chambermaids, women for day work, seamstresses, midwife, nurses, girls as store clerks. Call or write, J. A. George, proprietor. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 192 41x LOST. Monday evening, a brown valise, between Briggsville and this city. Reward if returned to Transcript office. 191-31x On Monday evening, legal document, between Springfield and East Brooklyn streets. Finder rewarded on returning same to 15 East Brooklyn street. 1

Sidewalk Razors We make a point of selling good, substantial, iron-clad Snow-shovels and show them at most any price you name. SLEDS, TOO. AND JUMPERS. AND SKATES. In all these lines we have big assortments, with prices your way. Darby's Hardware Store. 49 Eagle Street. FRENCH LESSONS. Madame L. Tremblay, a graduated instructor of language from Montreal will open an evening school to teach the French language, January 10, at No. 13 North Eagle street. It will be open to all. Price 25 cents a lesson of one and one half hours, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock. Five evenings a week. Call or address No. 13 Central avenue. 190-41x Public Stenographer Miss Harriet A. Benton Has opened a public stenographer's office at No. 3 Bank St. Best of service guaranteed.

TERRIBLE BURNING Explosion of Oil Stove in Zylonite This Morning. Injures Two People. MR. WALTZ MAY DIE FROM BURNS Miss Dalton is Seriously, But Not Fatally Injured. Removed to the Hospital in This City For Treatment.

A lamp explosion in Zylonite this morning caused the serious burning of Miss Mary Dalton and Richard Waltz, the injuries to the latter being so serious that they are feared to be fatal. Miss Dalton was injured first by the explosion, which set fire to her clothing, and Mr. Waltz answered her screams for help. Before he had extinguished the flames he was burned even worse than Miss Dalton. The explosion came about 8 o'clock. Miss Dalton, who is housekeeper for the Mannessman Bros., was pouring some alcohol into a small oil stove. She had evidently lighted the stove previously, and the alcohol was lighted. The explosion which followed set fire almost instantly to Miss Dalton's clothing. Her screams brought to her aid Mr. Waltz, who is private secretary at the house. He worked bravely to save Miss Dalton, and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The screams brought more help soon and when others arrived they found the two people suffering terribly from their burns. Dr. Hurd was quickly called, and he sent for Drs. Riley and Thayer of Adams and Dr. M. M. Brown of this city. It was found that Miss Dalton's burns covered the entire body, her face and hands being especially injured. Mr. Waltz's injuries were even worse, and he was completely prostrated by them. His face, arms and chest were burned the worst. It was decided to remove them to the hospital in this city. Miss Dalton was carried there this forenoon, and reached the hospital in as good condition as could be expected for one so terribly injured. Mr. Waltz was removed this afternoon. The doctors expressed fears that his injuries would prove fatal.

ANOTHER ADAMS COCK FIGHT. Sports of the Wicked Town Enjoy the Sight of Nine Dead Birds.

The sports of Adams broke away from the watchful eye of the law again and indulged in the spectacle of another cock fight. The affair lasted all day long, and took place about two miles out of the town, in a barn near the Cheshire line. There were 10 fights and nine birds were killed. About 100 people were present. They drove out in small groups by circuitous routes early in the morning, and did not return until late last night. The matches were all shot affairs, the birds having been well and carefully bred. There was a good deal of betting, and large amounts of money changed hands on some of the fights. The affair had been planned for some time, and was carefully carried out. The sports got out of town and returned without exciting any suspicion. Those who heard of the affair were considerably interested in the possible outcome of an attempt to stop it, in view of the last cock fight in town.

Basket Ball Meeting Today.

The captains and managers of the teams in the basket ball league are to hold a meeting this afternoon to complete arrangements for the opening game of the league in this city Thursday evening. The umpires and referee will probably be players from Hoosick Falls. The application of the Drury school will also be acted on, and the school team will undoubtedly be admitted. There is a great deal of interest in the opening matches Thursday evening, when the Odd Fellows against the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Pythias against the Wheelmen will give local people their first exhibition of the fascinating game. The first game will begin at 8.15 o'clock, and as Odd Fellows hall will accommodate only a limited number of spectators after furnishing room for the game, there will probably be something of a rush. Raised seats have been put on the stage for ladies and their escorts.

Death of Datus Myers.

Datus Myers, an old and well known resident, died Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Bates, 6 Fairground avenue, in his 85th year. His death was due to old age and kidney trouble. Mr. Myers came to North Adams from Pownal, Vt., in 1834 and had lived here ever since. For a number of years he was engaged in farming, and for the last eight years he had lived with his daughter, Mrs. Bates. He was a member of the Advent church. Mr. Myers leaves two sons and two daughters, Henry D. and Addison P. Myers, Mrs. Amy Hodgskin and Mrs. Benjamin Bates, all of this city. The funeral will be attended at the house Wednesday at 2 p. m., Rev. L. F. Baker officiating.

First Meeting for Charity Ball.

The preliminary meeting to begin arrangements for the annual charity ball has been called for this afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Bracowell. It was thought for a time that the young men might take hold of it, but when it was found that they had begun no plans and were not intending to do anything in the matter, Mrs. Bracowell called a meeting of young ladies. It is probable that the preliminary arrangements will be made this afternoon and a probable date set for the ball. The evening of February 22 has been considered by those who are interested, but it cannot be set definitely till the committees know about the hall and the music.

TWO INTERESTING REPORTS. Aid Given to the Poor Through the City Almoner. Library Work.

Those who are interested in the work of charity in North Adams will find the statistics of the first annual report of the city almoner and overseer of the poor a valuable source of information. The long continued depression in business during which the last year began was noticed through the increased demand for relief from the city. Many whole families who would gladly have worked had they been able to secure work were forced to ask for temporary aid. There was little difference in the numbers of families who received aid between those having a settlement here and those from outside the commonwealth, many of the latter probably having been disappointed in finding work here.

Partial support was given to 130 families or 442 persons. Of these 211 persons had a settlement in the city. In out-door relief, or that which is not given at the almshouse, there was spent \$7,082, of which \$2,074 was for provisions. July was the worst month, \$1,237 being required while in April \$1,102 was spent. There were 42 persons aided in the almshouse, of whom 19 were there through the year the others ranging from two days to 32 weeks. The total number of weeks of support given there was 1,169. The expenditures for the almshouse were \$3,698, of which \$526 was for provisions, and a considerable amount for farm materials. The inmates received tobacco to the value of \$80. The equipment of the farm was increased during the year and the entire property is now valued at \$23,376, of which \$30,000 represents the buildings and the 300 acres of land.

Work of the City Library. The interesting report of the trustees of the public library gives considerable space to a statement of the work done in connection with the generous gift from A. C. Houghton of the Bigington mansion and funds for its refitting for the use of the library. In connection with the moving into the new quarters, a new card catalogue is being made of the library, which will greatly increase its utility.

The statistics show how lively an interest is taken in the use of the library. There have been over 73,000 volumes loaned for home use, the average a day being 235. This is 270 a month more than the previous year's average. Teachers have borrowed 980 for school use. The register of the library had 7,825 names, or considerably over a quarter of the population of the city.

During the year 686 volumes have been added to the library, making the present number 15,257. In addition to this there are a large number of manuscripts. The financial statement shows receipts of \$777.73 over the city appropriation of \$5000, of which \$263.37 came from fines. The appropriation asked for this year is the same as that of last year.

LOCAL MEN ON COMMITTEES.

What Berkshire County Drew in the House and Senate.

The committees of the legislature were announced in Boston Monday afternoon. There was great interest in the appointments, and while some disappointment was shown by those who failed to get desirable positions, the general opinion is that the list is a good one. Northern Berkshire fails to draw a chairman, but has little reason to be disappointed in the positions given its representatives. The local members with the committees to which they are appointed are as follows: John E. Magenis of this city, judiciary; F. S. Richardson of this city, military affairs and taxation; A. E. Hall of Williamstown, ways and means, liquor law, and parishes and religious societies; J. K. Anthony of Adams, street railways and monitors; England of Pittsfield, railroads; Stevenson of Pittsfield, public charitable institutions and fisheries and game. In the senate the following were the Berkshire appointments: Richard Irwin, judiciary, constitutional amendments and street railways; W. A. Whitteley, ways and means, banks and banking, and water supply.

A Bright Local Newspaper.

It is a pleasure to review so admirable a monthly as the December number of "The Golden Star," official organ of the North Adams literary society. It is the Christmas number, and the illuminated headings are in close harmony with the spirit of the season. The society, of which Miss Christine Ward is president and Miss Helen Curtis vice-president, has reason to congratulate the editorial board of the paper on the excellent issue. This board is made up of Miss Mary Brown as editor-in-chief, Miss Leah Curtis as assistant editor, and Paul Curtis as reporter. Miss Margaret Richardson looks after the financial affairs and presumably collects for the advertising.

The fact that the paper is gotten out by hand insures its typographical appearance, and the fact that but one copy is issued enhances its value. The reader's attention is called to the appearance of the issue by the following ingenious editorial article: "What do you think of vertical writing, anyhow? The honorary members, we trust, will notice the improvement of our writing. The vertical writing has been adopted throughout the city in all the public schools. The looks of this paper, we think, is a true proof that this style gives a much neater and plainer appearance." On the second page, however, the pressman falls back into the old habit of oblique penmanship. The club also advertises for a typewriter which "is not in use and not likely to be," showing that future editions may be produced by machine.

The contents includes advertisements, news, short stories, serial stories, and verse. Some of the latter is worth repeating. The first verse of a poem called "December," has a real Christmas jingle. "December is here with Christmas and joys, And Santa will come with a pack full of toys For good boys and girls who do as they ought, But none of the bad ones who've no good brought."

DEATH OF THOMAS A. MOLE. Former Well-Known Adams Paper Trade Man Dies in Pittsfield.

The death of Thomas A. Mole, which came in Pittsfield Monday afternoon, is of great interest to Adams and this city, who will unite with the members of his family in mourning his loss. He was born in Adams and lived there all his life until a few years ago, when he moved to Pittsfield. His wife was the daughter of the late Mr. Marsh of Adams, and her family all live there, while Mr. Mole's, brothers are local men.

Mr. Mole had been ill only a few weeks with solistic rheumatism. Death was due to rheumatism of the heart, which developed into apoplexy. The death was very sudden, and the news of it came as a shock to those who knew him. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mr. Mole was for many years treasurer of the L. L. Brown paper company, and was one of the best known men in the paper trade of the state. He began his business life with the company, and became a stockholder and treasurer in 1873. He held that position till 1891, when the company experienced some embarrassment. Since that time he has been engaged with various paper companies. He was appointed as assignee of the Owen paper company at Housatonic, and later he was connected with the Fairfield paper company. He resigned that position and had recently taken a fine position with the Byron Weston paper company of Dalton, and had charge of their Philadelphia office. He removed to Pittsfield when he began his connection with the Owen paper company.

During his long residence in Adams he became one of the best known and most respected men in this vicinity. Much of the success of the L. L. Brown company was due to his enterprise and energy. He was one of the promoters of St. Mark's church at Adams, and was one of the vestry. His home life was a model, and rarely is a man so mourned as is Mr. Mole by the many who knew him. He leaves a wife, a son and daughter, and three brothers, John Mole, for many years postmaster at Adams and now of Washington, F. E. Mole of Adams and A. B. Mole of the Greylock Manufacturing company.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Local People Made Glad by Separations from the Superior Court.

Three divorces of local interest were granted at the civil sitting of the superior court at Pittsfield yesterday. Annie L. Newell vs. Albert C. Newell of this city was the first case, and there being no defence, it was granted. They were married in 1895, and he deserted her a year later. Lawyer Mack appeared for Mrs. Newell. Another case of desertion was that of Olive E. Preston vs. Alexander W. Preston of this city. They were married in 1870 here, and lived here for eight years, when they moved to Barre, Vt., and then to Kansas City. He deserted her in 1881. The last case was that of Olive I. Walker vs. Charles A. Walker of this city. Deputy Sheriff Maloney testified that Walker was intoxicated a great deal, and that he had admitted the charge of adultery. The divorce was granted.

The grand jury retired after Judge Maynard's charge, and elected E. H. Nash of Pittsfield foreman and R. St. James of Pittsfield clerk. There are 20 cases before it, and it is expected to finish its labors by Thursday. The civil sitting was opened soon after the grand jury went out, and some time was consumed in arguing motions in which the case of Brewer against Brainerd and others, growing out of the Great Barrington water cases was in interest. Lawyer Burke of Pingree, Dawes, Jr., and Burke filed a motion asking for a change of venue in the cases of Clara S. Curtis and O. S. Hutchinson against Pittsfield, growing out of the taking of the water of Mill brook by the city and in which the county commissioners filed an award recently. The motion will be argued this morning before Judge Maynard, City Solicitor Noxon appearing for the city and Mr. Burke for the motion.

Sleds and Street Cars.

Superintendent Nary says that small boys in large numbers are taking very dangerous risks every day by coasting across the electric car tracks. This is done on State street, West Main street and at Blackinton, and it makes the motormen very nervous while running past these coasting places. They keep as sharp a lookout as possible, but in some of the places they cannot see a sled coming until it shoots across the track and they fear that in spite of their utmost precautions a serious casualty will occur sooner or later unless the practice is stopped. Up in the Beaver the boys lately got a notion of catching on to the cars whenever they could for the purpose of stealing rides, and the practice was carried so far that the conductor provided himself with a horse whip by means of which he has succeeded in practically abating the nuisance. The parents who desire to keep their small boys should do all they can to guard them against these risks which they are constantly taking.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The postponed entertainment by Professor Andrews under the auspices of the boys' branch will be held this evening. Professor Andrews is a first class sleight of hand performer and is sure to entertain. General admission will be 25 cents. The board of directors met Monday evening and decided to purchase new reading matter for the reading room. The association was found to be in first class working order.

Noted Violinist Coming.

Prof. John L. Howes is making arrangements for a concert to be given in the Baptist church some time next month. The principal feature of the concert will be selections by Prof. Felix Winteritz, a violinist of Boston. Mr. Winteritz will bring with him his own accompanist. Other excellent musicians will take part.

You know what is in it. The only baking powder having a statement of its composition on the label is CLEVELAND'S Baking Powder. This is a satisfaction to housekeepers and a safeguard against adulteration. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS. Congregational Church. JANUARY 19, 8 P. M. TICKETS 25c. Reserved Seats 35c. For Sale at Underwood's Music Store, 2 Holden St., Barnard & Co.'s, and at Rice's Drug Store.

California in 3 Days THE PACIFIC EXPRESS VIA The Overland Limited. Leaves Chicago 10.30 p m every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Denver and Portland with through Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Tourist Sleeping Car Service Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, OR ADDRESS H. A. GROSS, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 423 Broadway, NEW YORK, or J. E. BRITAIN, New England Passenger Agent, 368 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

W. J. Taylor. Boston Store. A Good thing! Don't Miss It! At this season of the year in order to keep us busy we offer extra inducements to buyers. THIS WEEK we place the following special bargains in a Special Sale that means money saving to you. We invite your inspection and candid opinion of qualities and prices. Household crash 3c, worth 5c. Brown and black linen crash 5c and 6 1-2c, regular price 8c and 10c. Linen damask 25c, regular price 29c. Extra quality damask 45c, and 50c, regular price 50c and 59c. Best Irish and Scotch damask 65c to \$1.25 yd. Towels, 6 1-4c, 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c, extra value. Napkins, a big drive. 75 dozen napkins, extra quality and size, \$1.50, worth \$2 doz. Turkey red table covers, 2 1-2 yds long 87c. Bleached and brown sheeting, lowest prices ever quoted.

75 Ladies' Jackets (direct from a large manufacturer) must be sold. Prices were \$8, 10 and \$12.50. Choice \$4.98. Boston Store. BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

After Holiday Clearance Sale. The Holiday Trade being over, we wish to close out some of the remnants left in certain lines and to reduce our stock generally before the time for our annual inventory which is fast approaching. In order to accomplish this we shall for a few weeks make a Sweeping Reduction of Prices throughout our store, so that it will be greatly to the advantage of contemplating purchasers to buy now, thus benefitting themselves by getting what they want at prices lower than they can at any other time and benefitting us by enabling us to turn some of our stock into cash. Whatever you want in the Housefurnishing-Line, whether Furniture of any kind, Banquet Lamps, Onyx Tables, Crockery, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Pictures, Oil Heaters or Stoves, it will be worth your while to come and see how cheap we will sell to you in the next few weeks.

J. H. CODY, House Furnisher and Undertaker. 22 to 30 Eagle Agent for Acorn Stoves and Stanges.